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JEFFREY SACHS: U.S. ATTACKS VENEZUELA AND KIDNAPS PRESIDENT MADURO

THE VENEZUELAN OPERATION AND RESOURCE ACQUISITION

The United States has initiated a direct assault on Venezuelan sovereignty, culminating in the kidnapping of President Nicolás Maduro. This operation represents a significant escalation in regional interventionism, which critics describe as a calculated move to plunder the nation's natural resources. While the immediate success of this regime change has generated a temporary sense of euphoria among certain political factions, analysts are questioning the longevity of this sentiment and the potential for long-term regional instability.

This intervention is increasingly viewed not as a standard diplomatic shift but as a strategic raid. Based on the geopolitical context provided by previous discussions in our conversation history, such actions often serve to secure tangible assets like oil to stabilize the domestic economy and manage federal debt. The use of military force to seize control of foreign natural assets marks a definitive transition in how the United States manages its sphere of influence in the Western Hemisphere.

THE EVOLUTION OF ADMINISTRATION STATISM

The current administration's foreign policy reflects a distinct brand of statism under Donald Trump, signaling a departure from strictly non-interventionist principles. This shift is evidenced by the execution of regime change in Venezuela, an action that prominent figures such as Charlie Kirk might have historically opposed. By prioritizing state power and direct military intervention, the

administration is reshaping the America First narrative into a proactive strategy of hemispheric dominance.

This brand of statism relies on the consolidation of power and the use of the military-industrial complex to achieve economic ends. While the administration originally campaigned on ending foreign entanglements, the capture of Maduro demonstrates a willingness to engage in aggressive actions when they align with the goal of securing national resources.

ESCALATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND GLOBAL ALLIANCES

Beyond the Western Hemisphere, the administration has reportedly agreed to backstop a new Israeli military campaign against Iran. This commitment indicates a deepening involvement in Middle Eastern conflicts and a willingness to provide substantial military and diplomatic support to regional allies. Such developments suggest that the administration has pivoted toward a policy of active escalation, prioritizing foreign military objectives over previous rhetoric regarding regional withdrawal.

This alignment with Israeli interests is part of a broader trend where the administration provides security guarantees and military support to strategic partners. This policy of backstopping foreign wars suggests that the United States remains deeply committed to acting as a global security guarantor, despite the fiscal and political costs associated with such positions.

UKRAINE'S LONG-TERM SECURITY DEMANDS

In Eastern Europe, President Zelensky has addressed the U.S. administration with requests for a fifty-year security guarantee. Alongside this long-term commitment, Ukraine continues to seek substantial increases in financial and military aid to sustain its defense efforts. These requests place the United States in a position of providing indefinite support to foreign powers, further complicating

the administration's stated goals of fiscal responsibility and reduced foreign involvement.

The demand for a half-century commitment reflects the changing nature of U.S. foreign aid, moving from temporary crisis management to permanent institutional support. This long-term obligation potentially ties the U.S. economy and military to the stability of Eastern Europe for decades to come.

DOMESTIC NARRATIVES AND THE ROLE OF POLITICAL THEATER

On the domestic front, the administration and media have shifted focus toward high-profile scandals, such as the Somali migrant scam, to influence public perception. These narratives are often utilized within the context of political theater to distract the public from broader geopolitical maneuvers or to justify restrictive domestic measures. By highlighting issues such as migrant fraud, the state can redirect collective rage toward specific demographic groups while simultaneously pursuing its economic agendas abroad.

This use of domestic controversy serves as a tool for political management. By framing foreign interventions as necessary for national prosperity and domestic issues as existential threats, the administration maintains a high level of public engagement and compliance. However, as noted in our conversation history, these maneuvers often obscure the underlying reality of state-driven economic instability and the continued expansion of the military-industrial pyramid scheme.

CONCLUSION: THE NEW GEOPOLITICAL REALITY

The capture of Nicolás Maduro and the subsequent plans for resource extraction represent a pivotal moment in U.S. foreign policy. Through a combination of hemispheric intervention, Middle Eastern escalation, and long-term security commitments in Europe, the administration is asserting a model of global dominance rooted in resource acquisition

and state power. While these actions are presented as victories for national security, they carry significant risks of international retaliation and domestic disillusionment as the true costs of these operations become apparent.